DAILY UNION VEDETTE,

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, August 13, 1864. [No. 85.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

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—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
202 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

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" " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy27

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GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

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This Magazine will contain a series of original works of fiction, written expressly for the Peep O' Day. It will also contain a re-publication of the works of Dickens, Bulwer, D'Israeli, Thackery, and other great writers; thus placing within the reach of every family a library of works immortal for their historical information, or their wonderful delineation of the facts and phases of real life.

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CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

Extracts from the Internal Revenue Law.

Section 71 and 73 of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." Approved June 30, 1864.

Section 71. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, firm, company, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor.

Section 73. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade, business, or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising carrying on, or doing of which trade, business, or profession, a license is required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, one moiety of such fine to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person who shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred.

All persons commencing any trade, business, or profession, will please govern themselves accordingly. J. M. SIMMONS.
Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue.

The Rain and its Cause.—During the wars of Napoleon the attention of the French Academy of Sciences was called to the fact that a storm of rain or snow invariably followed a battle, always in proportion to the magnitude of the conflict, especially if there was heavy cannonading. This was particularly the case in the Russian campaigns, which were followed by such snow storms as never before were witnessed in the South of Europe. Some of the savants declared that rapid discharges of artillery, and incessant volleys of musketry produced concussion in the air, and drove the clouds out of their course, while others went so far as to adopt the theory since advocated by Prof. Espy, that the immense smoke of battle was in itself sufficient to produce rain. There were sceptics, however, and when the war closed it remained a mooted point.

Those who remember the rains which followed the seven days' fight before Richmond, as well as those which followed all the other prominent battles on the Potomac, will at once acknowledge the theory to be correct—that battles disturb the elements in the most singular manner. If any evidence were wanting we need only to refer to the rains at intervals, and the heavy clouds, cremulous in one direction and nimbus in another floating to all points of the compass, as if governed by anything else than a regular current of air.

It is thus conclusive, with the evidence so plainly before us, that wars bring rain in summer, and snow storms in winter. To what extent this may hold good, we are unable to conjecture, but there is no reason why the present rains may not extend over half the globe, since it is impossible to see a clear gleam upon the horizon in any direction. Rapid discharges of artillery and musketry blend into one continuous roar, and instances are upon record where they were heard at a distance of forty miles. If sound alone can travel so far, one can form some idea how far the force which produces the concussion in the air may travel before it exhausts itself.

It is usual to have showers in the middle of May, but long continued rains are out of the ordinary of events at this season of the year. The subject is one worthy the attention of meteorologists, as well as others who take any interest in the phenomena of the weather.—*Ex.*

A Model Family.—About twenty-five years ago, two brothers, then and now residing in Kennebunk, Maine, married. Their wives never saw each other until they were married. These brothers are blacksmiths and work together, occupying the same shop that their father and grandfather occupied. But the most remarkable and commendable feature in reference to the matter, is that these two families have lived together as one family ever since they were married, all eating at the same table, and all in perfect harmony. A few years ago these two men left home for California. While waiting on the Isthmus for a steamer, one of them was taken sick; it was agreed that the well brother should proceed to California, and that the other should return home as soon as he was able, which he did. The California brother remained in the Golden State, working at his trade, until he accumulated $3,600, when he returned home. After the congratulations were over, the California brother brought out his treasure, and said: "Here, brother, is $1,800, your half of my earnings!" The wives took turn in presiding at the table—alternating weekly; the one off duty taking no more interest in matters than if she was a boarder.

A Boise Hotel.—Forbes, of the Humboldt *Register*, had a confab with Geo. Fox, the Boise River expressman, who says that Charley Carr and Bob Drummond were running a feeding house at Boonville—the "Desperado Hotel." Having no bell, the meals are announced by firing one barrel of a shotgun—the other being reserved to bring customers to the center with their dollar. Carr isn't eating many fresh eggs at the Desperado. Fox says there are not half as many men at work on Jordan as when he went up three weeks ago.

Showing the Feet.—The ladies, according to the August monthlies, have adopted a mode of gathering their garments in festoons by an elastic cord, which relieves them of not only dragging their skirts over the dusty pavements, but introduces to mankind one of the most attractive fashions extant. The American ladies have the handsomest feet of any ladies in the world, and having deprived us of the sight of them through an absurd fashion, we naturally welcome the return with joy.—*Denver News.*

Gone Up.—Bill S—— is a good accountant, but, like all men, will sometimes make mistakes, and in one of his bills figured up that "8 times 8 are 88." The doctor was not slow in discovering the mistake and demanded an explanation. Bill examined the account and saw that he was down, but did not like to admit; so putting on a bold face he said, "That's all right." "How so?" was the inquiry. "It's allowing to the inflation of the currency," said Bill; "the multiplication table, like everything else, has gone up!"—*Ex.*

☞ Boys that are philosophers at six years of age are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

☞ "Look out for paint," as the girl said when a fellow went to kiss her.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG 13, 1864

MR. L. W. A. COLE, is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, for Montana and Idaho Territories. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Motives—Pretense—Imposition.

It is a hard matter usually to indulge in reflections on the motives of men, sometimes an unpleasant task to do so, and never an agreeable one. But there is so necessary a connection between cause and effect, that not unfrequently the latter being given, the former stands out in bold relief. It is one of the commonest and most universally accepted principles of the law, that if a man do an act the natural and inevitable effect of which is of a certain kind, he is presumed to have intended that effect to have been produced. From results, and by aid of this natural rule, the law arrives with certainty at the motive of the man—and, as intent is an ingredient in most all criminality, and the motives of man can frequently only be arrived at from his acts, the law is compelled to reason from effect to cause in deciding upon criminality or innocence. If a man take a loaded gun and deliberately fire it full at another—the law decides that the man intended to commit homicide, though he may never have spoken a word—or even though he may protest that he cherished the most kindly feelings towards his victim. So, too, in estimating the governing motives of public men, we rely upon the inevitable consequences of their acts rather than upon their wordy declarations. When Jeff. Davis stood in the Senate Chamber and protested his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, yet at the same time was conspiring to destroy that Constitution and rend in twain that Union, the civilized world was at little loss to stamp him first as hypocrit and then as traitor.

So here in Utah, whenmen, who, from their position, from their paid services, or from the blind fanaticism of their followers, are representative public men, pursue a course which must effect certain inevitable results, it is fair to presume that they intended those results—unless we set them down in the category of senseless triflers with the public weal, and rash experimenters on public credulity. In commenting on the doings of the late Church Convention, we have taken occasion to point out some of the inevitable results of the acts of that conclave. We have not chosen to hold the members to an individual responsibility, because we know, and every man of ordinary observation knows, that they were called together, not to consult on the state of the Territory and the measures demanded by its wants, but to carry out the behests of the master mind, and to give form, shape, force, effect and vitality to what had been already decided upon and foreordained. We have denounced the whole scheme of exorbitant prices as a speculative plan to fill the plethoric purses of a few rich men at the expense of the many poor. That such will be the result, unless the whole scheme fail, (as we think it will,) is apparent to the meanest understanding, and the end will assuredly justify our statement. If then the effect shall be to oppress the lowly, to render still harder the already hard lot of the poorer classes, while the rich thrive on their sufferings, we submit that we are right in ascribing that motive to the originators of the scheme, and in believing they designed what so certainly must flow from their counsels. No fair or candid man can call this prejudice, hatred, malice, passion, and none but the bigoted, who are blinded, or the wicked who would cover up their wickedness from public scrutiny, will dare call it so.

How weak and silly are the excuses given for this scheme which entails, aye, is even now entailing so much misery throughout the Territory. First, we were told that the grasshoppers were coming. Then, that the drought was parching up the fields. But the harvest is upon us with a boundless plenty, which can neither be hidden nor misrepresented. Now, forsooth, we hear it whispered among the credulous that the "Prophet of the Lord" has seen a vision and vouchsafed a prophecy, the burden of which is, that for the years immediately succeeding the most bountiful harvest there will be a continuous famine, not only in Utah, but throughout the Nation. And many there be who believe this silly and concocted tale. Whether this prophecy was used in argument in the convention, to silence the few independent, and therefore refractory delegates who found their way there, we do not know. But certain it is that somebody is playing upon the credulity of the faithful by circulating the story among them. It is said that the great object of the convention and the high prices, was to prevent the exportation of produce from the Territory, and draining it of its resources. But who does not know that that object could have been attained by prohibiting the sale for export. While this might be difficult among other communities, it is easy here, where the church organization extends its ramifications from one end of the Territory to the other and down into the details of every man's family circle and daily life. But if that were indeed the object, why was not their action confined to those articles of produce possible of export? Who ever heard of hay being exported to Bannack—or oats—or barley—or corn, in any considerable quantity? And who, we would ask, are they who profited most largely from this forbidden export trade to the mines? Let the record of the past year answer, and then let them blush who frown upon the interdicted trade, yet grow rich from its proceeds.

Look at this whole question as we may, we can but view it as the emanation of selfishness, consummated through the remarkable credulity of the people. If our words are not those of soberness and truth, they will pass by as the idle wind "which no man regardeth." They are not to be answered by the accustomed cry of persecution, or by ascribing them to actual prejudice. We but speak facts and deduce from them fair and incontrovertible conclusions. We are content to await the issue, and abide the result.

Indian Massacres in July.

It will be remembered that early in July we briefly chronicled the fact that emigrants had been attacked by the Indians on Deer Creek, (300 miles west of Fort Laramie.) From one of the emigrants who fortunately escaped and is now in destitute circumstances in the city, we have learned the following particulars, with the names of the killed and wounded:

The attack was made on the 12th of July last, by a band of Sioux and Cheyenns at Box Elder, above the mouth of Deer Creek, on the North Platte.

LIST OF KILLED.

Noah Taylor, from Coffee county, Kansas; Mrs. Sharp, from Woodman county, Kansas; Arthur Wright, Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minnesota; colored boy Frank, Kansas; —— Wakefield, Woodson county, Kansas, formerly from Maine.

WOUNDED.

Wm. J. Larrimer, Allen county, Kansas, wounded in the thigh. His wife and child were taken prisoners by the savages, and were in durance two days. On the fifth day they came into Deer Creek all right.

PRISONERS.

Mrs. Fanny Kelly and niece were taken prisoners. The former is supposed to have escaped, but the niece (a child) was found murdered and scalped.

Our informant only escaped by belaboring his horse into a gallop and eluding the savages.

SOMETHING WRONG.—What the devil became of a portion of the telegraph dispatch day before yesterday? We received only about half the news that passed over the wires on that day. Something is evidently wrong; and we want to know what it is. Is any one trying to "play us?"

NO DOUBT.—The Sacramento *Bee* is of the opinion that the cost of tobacco to any habitual user of the weed, is three times as much as the cost of the wheat he actually consumes for food.

RUMOR.—A rumor is in circulation that it is the intention of the proprietors of the eastern division of the Overland Stage Line to carry the mail in a short time in a two-horse buggy, which if adopted, will of course stop all through travel between the Atlantic and Pacific by stage.—*R. R. Reveille.*

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

New York, August 10th.

The McClellan meeting to-night was the largest ever held in this city. The number present is roughly estimated at 60,000. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Cincinnati, Aug. 11th.

Gazette's special, from Indianapolis, says: Gen. Carrington received information that Col. Adam Johnson was at Morgansville, Ky., with 1,000 men, threatening to attack Mt. Vernon, and that another force of 1,500 is scattered through the adjoining counties, preparing to co-operate with Johnson. The river is very low, and can be easily forded, but gunboats cannot operate. Gen. Carrington ordered his whole line to the northern bank, stationed pickets, and made a requisition on Gov. Morton for 2,500 men. A later dispatch says, 450 rebels attacked the 48th Kentucky, on the 8th inst., at Salem, Ky., and were soundly beaten.

New York, August 11th.

The following dispatch was received from the army of the Cumberland on the 8th, which confirms the reported victory at Moorfield: McCausland waited at Moorfield, and I attacked him there at daylight yesterday morning, completely routing his command, capturing his artillery, 420 prisoners, over 400 horses and equipments, three battle flags, and a quantity of small arms. The number of the enemy's killed is unknown, but supposed to be large. Gen. Bradly Johnson was captured with his colors and three of his staff, but he subsequently escaped. Col. Peters, 21st Va., rebel regiment, was mortally wounded. McCausland escaped to the mountains in the evening, and was pursued towards Wardenville, from ten to twenty-five miles, and my command was so wearied by the chase—so encumbered with prisoners and property captured, I thought best to bring it here. My loss is seven killed and twenty-one wounded.

Singed: W. W. AVERILL.

Brig.-Gen. commanding.

New York, Aug. 11th.

The *Persia* has arrived. The French journals continue to harp on the impending sea fight between the Federal and rebel cruisers in the channel.

In the House of Commons, Layard said that England intended to recognize the new Mexican Empire, without waiting for the States and Territories under Juarez to be brought within the authority of the new government. Lord Howard called attention to the enlistment of emigrants in America, and complained of subjects being entrapped, and urged watchfulness of the enemy to put it down. Layard admitted there were great complaints, but the government could not do more than it had already done; he trusted that the American authorities would endeavor to check abuses. Several other speeches were made, including one by P. Taylor, who defended the Northern Government, which was determined, he said, to put down the slaveholding rebellion. On the 29th Parliament was prorogued. The Queen's speech was read by the Commissioner. It deeply regrets the continuation of civil war in America, and promises continued and strict neutrality, but would rejoice to see a friendly reconciliation. Expresses satisfaction at the influx of cotton from all parts of the world, and consequent mitigation of distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. Regrets the failure of the Dano German war, and hopes that the negotiations at Vienna will be successful. The rest of the speech enumerates accomplished facts, and rejoices at the continued prosperity of the country.

Nothing is known as to the peace negotiations at Vienna. The Copenhagen *Journal* says the alleged armistice for nine months was premature. Prussia agrees to the entry of federal troops into Rensburg. The Bank of France gained over 6,000,000f in specie during the week.

London, July 31st.

The Paris *Presse*, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark. The basis is unknown. The armistice has been slightly prolonged.

Washington, August 11th.

A letter from City Point, dated 11th, gives an account of the explosion of a boat, loaded with ammunition. Buildings were demolished, tents scattered, horses killed in every direction. The new depot building was a mass of ruins, and a number of persons were killed and wounded. The boat was being unloaded by negroes, numbering nearly one hundred. It is supposed a shell must have dropped, which communicated the fire to the whole lot. Luckily most of the shells, etc., struck the steep bank of the landing, or the loss of life would have been very large. The Post office and Adams Express office were nearly thrown down. A large number of persons occupying them, miraculously escaped with but slight bruises.

New York, August 11th.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The happiest results have already followed the appointment of Sheridan to the command of the middle department. Confidence and tranquility appears to be restored in Maryland and Pennsylvania. We shall probably have a vigorous prosecution of the rebels down the Shenandoah valley.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Sheridan's army on Bolivar Heights, on the 9th, says: The troops are in most rugged health, the 19th corps has improved greatly since its transfer from the swamps of Louisiana to this department; the 14th corps is said to have arrived, and every available man has been ordered to this command.

Additional by the *Persia*: From *Galignani's* of July 28th: An Asten letter in the *Independance Belge*, mentions the arrival of the Confederate war steamer *Syren* and the corvette *Butterfly*, Captains Russel and Paddle, and the corvette *Paul Jones*.

The *Vigie Dechenbourg*, says: That vessels belonging to the Federal States, the *Niagara*, *Sacramento* and *Kearsage*, and four belonging to the Confederates, have recently been met in the channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected. This may be taken for what it is worth.

New York, August 11th.

The *Post's* Baltimore correspondent, says: A paper written by H. W. Davis, calling a Union Convention at Buffalo to make Presidential nominations, strongly arraigns the Administration for its short comings and urges setting it aside to prevent anarchy and rebellion.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The story of Secretary Stanton's resignation was premature, and the reported resignation of Seward, Blair and Wells, is without any foundation.

The *National Intelligencer* urges the nomination of Senator Cowan, at Chicago.

New York, August 11th.

James McCall, an old merchant of New York, died to day. Additional of the explosion at City Point: A boat loaded with stores, laying alongside, was torn to pieces, and a large portion of it raised completely out of the water and thrown through the storehouse on dock. Captains Benedict and Ames, of the Commissary Department, were buried in the ruins, but were subsequently extricated, neither being fatally injured. The casualties are believed to be at least fifty killed and about one hundred wounded. A number of bodies of colored persons have been found. Five shells passed through the Sanitary Commission boat, but no one was injured. It is believed that many bodies were thrown into the river that never will be recovered. Our loss is estimated at about thirty killed and seventy or eighty wounded. Nothing is as yet ascertained as to the cause of the calamity. In the Commissary Department, some two hundred and fifty were wounded. The loss of property is unknown, but it will prove large. The boat *Lents* caught fire and came near wrecking, but succeeded in subduing the flames and saving a large amount of ammunition. Considerable firing is going on at the front this morning.

Denver, August 10th.

To correct probable misapprehension in regard to the safety of travel on the overland route, it is proper to say that although the Indians have been very troublesome lately, attacking unarmed trains and murdering emigrants unable to defend themselves, there has, as yet, been no attack by the Indians, as far as known, on the mail coaches which run regularly both ways. Mails were ordered to be stopped at Atchison to-day by the Superintendent of the Overland line, owing to the stock being carried off from some the stations, but it is believed our troops are being distributed along the route and will be able fully to protect it.

New York, August 11th.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Reports from the Shenandoah valley represent Sheridan pursuing the retreating forces of Early, and there is a strong probability that he will overtake them and force a battle.

Gold made a slight advance to-day.

Sensation rumors state that the rebels have advanced again and crossed the upper Potomac.

Washington, August 11th.

Three more of the Western counterfeiters have arrived, and been committed to the old Capitol prison.

Thirty-nine rebel officers were to-day sent to Fort Deleware.

Seven deserters, found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be shot, have had their sentences commuted to confinement on Dry Tortugas.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, are reported by the Treasury Department to-day, at half a million of dollars.

S. P. Colby of Vermont, was to-day sworn in as Register of the Treasury, in place of L. E. Chittenden, resigned.

Washington, August 11th.

A dispatch to Gen. Dix, says: No further intelligence has been received from Mobile, except from deserters, who report the capture of the city, but nothing official.

Sherman reports all well, and says he is knocking Atlanta to pieces with four and a half inch shells.

No movement has been made by our troops in front of Petersburg. Sheridan has not been heard from to-day.

Signed: STANTON.

A dispatch from Grant, reports the casualties by the explosion of the ammunition barge

as follows: Killed, twelve enlisted men, three citizens, and 83 colored laborers. Wounded, three commissioned officers, four enlisted men, fifteen citizens and eighty-six colored laborers. Eighteen others were wounded, not belonging to the wharf. The damage to property is large. The cause of the explosion is not ascertained.

New York, August 12th.

Tribune's special correspondent with Sheridan's army has the following, dated the 11th: Sheridan's command broke camp at Halltown yesterday and marched to Berryville, on the Winchester turnpike, where he arrived yesterday p. m. without much opposition. Imboden's cavalry skirmished with our advance from Charlestown, but were easily and steadily driven. This morning at daylight we resumed the march, and expect to meet the enemy at Opequan, five miles this side of Winchester. where we will either have battle or they will retreat down the valley.

Martinsburg has been occupied by our forces. The rebels captured and hung Serg't White, one of our scouts at Martinsburg, yesterday.

New York, August 12th.

Times' Washington special of the 11th. says: Dispatches from Farragut suffer delay from the fact that it was not necessary to bring or dispatch a steamer from New Orleans. Now, however, news is hourly looked for.

Richmond papers of yesterday, say their loss in guns at Fort Gaines, was 50; they also lost 600 prisoners and an immense amount of stores of all sorts.

Sherman's dispatches state that all the Georgia militia now in his front are under Hood.

It is understood that Beauregard had been sent to take command of the defenses of Mobile. That engineer has certainly shown a high order of talent, as his defense of Charleston and Petersburg attest. The present position of Sherman's army, however, makes the mere possession of the city of Mobile, a matter of minor importance, as no great solicitude is felt in official quarters in regard to its capture.

At the latest advices, the situation before Petersburg, remained unchanged.

The *Herald's* Washington special, says: There is reason to believe that a battle is being fought near Winchester, between Sheridan's forces and the main body of the rebels under Early. Very heavy cannonading was heard in that direction at Harpers Ferry yesterday afternoon. It is know that forces were close upon the rebels.

The *World's* special In front of Petersburg, 10th, says: We have to record a great fire near the right of the enemy's lines. It is thought to be a number of houses called "head works," now occupied as a depot for commissary stores for a portion of the rebel army. A brigade of their troops were seen to rush hastily in that direction, but whether they succeeded in extinguishing the flames in time to save the property from destruction, is not known.

Cairo, Aug. 12th.

The *Salena* is on the Cumberland river, 12 miles above Smith. A general attack was made by 200 rebel cavalry, on Sunday morning, but were repulsed with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. One thousand guerrillas are reported at Union City, Ky., under Col. Johnson. Also, a large number are in the Western part of the State, near Tennessee. Gen. Paine has gone down there to clean them out.

New York, August 12th.

The New Orleans *Evening Star* of the 6th, says, our gunboats made an expedition up Grand Lake, on the 26th ult., and destroyed a large number of flat boats, just completed by the rebels. They also destroyed two sawmills and captured a lot of lumber. Six transports arrived at New Orleans from Brazes, probably with the troops withdrawn from Texas.

Washington, Aug. 12th.

A letter from the army of the Potomac, represents all quiet, except the usual picket firing in front of Burnside's corps.

Quarrantine, N. Y., Aug. 12th.

A rebel pirate is reported sixty miles southeast from Sandy Hook, she captured the pilot boat *James Funk* yesterday.

New York, Aug. 12th.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says: Beauregard has gone to Atlanta, with 20,000 men, and will rank Hood in command of that place.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the rebels command Petersburg with 500 guns, which can sweep the city, through and through; hence its capture by Grant would not amount to anything.

☞ The following is the curious history of a Rhode Island soldier: He went home from Cuba to enlist, joined one of the Rhode Island batteries, was sent to do garrison duty in North Carolina, but thought his duty too slow, said he had enlisted for the sake of fighting and must fight, deserted and joined a New York infantry regiment, was sent into the Gulf department, fought in sixteen battles, was wounded, furloughed, and went home to be arrested as a deserter.—*Sac. Bee.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Geo. Lockwood, of this city, has been appointed Quartermaster in the army, with the rank of Captain, and will be assigned to duty upon the approval of his bond.—*S. F. Bulletin*, Aug. 3d.

BIRTH.

At Salt Lake City, 11th inst., the wife of MR. L. H. POWELL, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Salt Lake City, 11th inst., by Judge Titus, Musician JULIEN JACQUEL, of Co. L. 2d Cav. C. V., to MISS MARY ELIZABETH HORR, of Salt Lake City.

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE, Salt Lake City, Aug. 10th, '64.

REDUCTION OF FARE!

—TO—

VIRGINIA CITY,

MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

$25.00

—IN—

LEGAL TENDERS,

aug10-tf W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

PRICES:

Day boarders—per week, - - - - - - - - $13 00
With room, - - - - - - - - - - - - 15 00

aug10-1m M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

WANTED---FARM HANDS.

SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Ware house, Salt Lake City. aug9-tf

S. J. LEES' PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co., BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1tf

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy15-1m

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. [illegible]

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City .... Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16tf W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in [illegible] below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

JUST RECEIVED!

New Opening

A SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

GOODS,

WHICH COMPLETES OUR ASSORTMENT,

and makes it the most

EXTENSIVE IN THE MARKET.

aug10 6t WALKER BROS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

—IN—

SALT LAKE CITY.

BARROW & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

(In the Store formerly occupied by WILLIAM JENNINGS.)

WILL receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack and Virginia mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

The highest price paid for produce of all kinds. aug1tf

LATEST OPENING!

SIEGEL & CO.

respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of

Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

BLANKETS,

RUBBER GOODS,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

which they offer for sale at

Eastern Prices,

in the newly fitted up premises,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

Our Goods being all newly and most carefully selected in the

Great Eastern Market,

SURPASS IN ELEGANCE

LATEST STYLES,

ANYTHING EVER BROUGHT TO THE FAR WEST.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

SIEGEL & CO.

Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

TAILOR,

Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.

CLEANING, DYEING AND HAT PRESSING. Old Clothes taken in exchange. aug1tf

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line

ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

The first return Coach from Kootenay Mines has arrived at Virginia. The Mines are favorably reported; hands making $50 per day. We continue to run a Stage direct to Kootenay once a week, distance five hundred miles; time, ten days.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.

N. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. Bannack. augtf

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Good Saddle and Horses always on hand.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS, Proprietors.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

ABEL GILBERT, WM. GILBERT, Salt Lake City. CYRUS P. GILBERT, Bannack City, Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO, A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

California and Nevada Volunteers! RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having rebuilt and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

[illegible]

J. W. HAYWORTH. DON C. [illegible]

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Horses to suit the Guests.

ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

By-Laws of the Meadow Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District, held at the Warm Spring, at the head of the aforesaid valley, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, [illegible] was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandermark moved to adopt the following laws to govern and controll the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

Article 1. This District shall commence at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, Utah Territory, and runing due south thirty miles; due north from said Spring, thirty miles; due east thirty miles; and due west thirty miles from said Warm Spring, making a district of sixty miles square.

Article 2. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, off-shoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuables therein contained. The discoverer and locater of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for discovery.

Article 3. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

Article 4. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

Article 5. Each Company must by one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims will be subject to re-location by any other person; *provided*, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

Article 7. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

Article 8. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded [illegible] location.

Article 9. All caims for gold surface diggings in this District, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

Article 10. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 12. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the locators, or company thereof, and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company of the ground, which shall be construed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 13. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

Article 14. A special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

Article 15. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a [illegible] of the location and bounds of each claim or number recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

Article 16. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar [illegible] shall [illegible] of record, provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for the year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

Article 17. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1864.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

JUST RECEIVED!

NOW OPENING

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the Through Overland Mail for Salt Lake City, Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

—TO—

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

—BETWEEN—

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are new and elegant, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

IN SEVEN DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY DAILY, AT 10, A. M. ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

OFFICE.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jenning's new Store.

H. S. HUSFELD, Agent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864. jy11tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, Fort Hall, &c.

Time to Denver, ... Six days.

Time to [illegible], ... Twelve days

W. H. MURRAY, Agent.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

☞ Specimens of Work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute;

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOTT & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.